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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XVIII.

ATLANTA, GA. THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30 1886

PRICE FIVE CENTS

BOSTON'S BANQUET.

PROMINENT POLITICIANS MAKE SPEECHES.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, on the National Banking System—Senator Rustin, of Louisiana, on the Silver Question—Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, on the "New South."

BOSTON, December 29.—The merchants of Boston were today visited by several prominent politicians, among whom were Senators Morgan, Rustin, Hoar, Hale and Dawes, and Representatives Rainey, Taylor, Curtis, Morrow, Herbert, Hepburn, Long and Collins. The guests passed most of the day in visiting prominent points of interest and in paying their respects to state and city officials. In the afternoon they were entertained by officers of the Boston Merchants' association at the Hotel Vendome, where an informal reception was held, followed by a banquet, at which about 400 people sat down, gathered from the most prominent merchants, bankers, officials, public men and publishers of Boston, among the number being Collector Saltalton, Hon. A. P. Collins, Hon. John D. Long, General Banks, Postmaster Corse A. Shuman, Evan D. Jordan, Jr., Curtis Guild and Thomas Hart.

At the conclusion of the repast, President Wood made a pleasant address and introduced Governor Robinson, who was received with great applause.

The governor's address was of a humorous nature.

The next speaker was Senator Morgan, of Alabama, who delivered an eloquent address upon the question: "Shall we continue the national bank system, or repeat it?" He said:

I hope the time may never come when a merchant shall be permitted to draw money from the treasury on a bill of exchange, or to draw a discount, which he offers for sale or discount. It will never do to entrust the mother bank—the United States treasury—with the powers of bank discount or with the power of exchange. Let the national banks do this business of buying and selling by themselves. Our duty appears clear to preserve our banking system. Whether the proportion of paper money to gold is right or wrong, or greater or less than now, should be left to the test of experience.

He dwelt at some length upon the silver question and said:

Let us not be dealing with silver and gold, give to each a fair opportunity to assert its superiority as the metal to be used for the purpose of redemption. In issuing our certificates to retire legal tenders and national bank notes at the rate of two of paper for one of coin deposited, the nation has been greatly injured.

This is to be done in deference to a sentiment of Mrs. Logan's that some members of the family should remain near the dead until buried. Among the visitors of today were Colonel Fred Grant and Chester Alan Arthur.

Delegations from the Oriental consulars, the Chevalier Bayard community, Union League Club, the American club, the 20th of Chicago, are on their way to attend the funeral.

A number of handsome floral offerings have been received at the mansion from a distance.

Ex-Secretary of War Lincoln and Governor Rusk, of Wisconsin, will be unable to serve as pall-bearers. Their substitutes have not yet been selected.

Speaker Carlisle has appointed the following named gentlemen as a committee to represent the house of representatives at the funeral.

Messrs. Thomas Springer, Henderson, Townsend, Payson, Worthington, Hitt, Biggs, Rowell, Weege of Toledo, Reed of Maine, Curtis, and many others. Burrows of Milwaukee, Simmes of Colorado, Cary of Wyoming.

Members of the society of the army of Tennessee, of which General Logan was an originator and a life-long member, are specially invited by Mrs. Logan to be present at the funeral.

THE PROFESSION.

General Sheridan, who will have charge of the funeral procession of General Logan on Friday, has appointed General Albert Ordway chief of staff.

No aids have yet been appointed, and it is not known whether it will be necessary to appoint any. All organizations desiring to appear in the procession are requested to notify General Sheridan.

You will be well advised to consult the by which you have gained it must be artificial. Otherwise, taxation must continue.

There is a suspicion that the wealth of the country enters the pockets of New Englanders, and no one believes that it will be possible for any one to be present, and I say it is.

General Sheridan said to-night:

"There is so little chance that organizations at a distance that would like to participate, will have little chance to do so. It is scarcely possible to secure a demonstration as the one we would like to make, and such a report notice as has been given, but an opportunity will be afforded by all who can participate."

The Washington Cadets (colored) is the only organization which has as yet notified General Sheridan that it will be present. The Marines and the Marine Corps, stationed in this city, will also be in the line.

THE ROUTE OF THE PROCESSION.

The route of procession has not been definitely determined upon, but will be substantially as follows:

From the east front of the capitol, march up the street to Broad Street, then turn west to Vermont Avenue, thence to Blodoe Lane, and up Broad Lane to Avenue A to Seventh street, up Seventh street to Soldier's Home road, thence to Rock Creek cemetery, opposite the Soldier's home, where the body will be placed in a vault.

It is expected that all details of the procession will be settled tomorrow afternoon, when the same will be made public.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR MRS. LOGAN.

The subscriptions to the fund for the benefit of Mrs. Logan received by Mr. Lemon up to date aggregate \$25,000.

Responses to invitations sent out by telegraph by Captain George E. Lemon, including subscriptions to the fund for the benefit of Mrs. Logan are coming in rapidly, and at ten o'clock tonight the total amounted to \$26,000. Nothing has been heard from the committee in Chicago engaged in soliciting funds, and similar committees are engaged in other cities, who have not reported results.

Mrs. Logan's property is encumbered for nearly six and a half million dollars, and she has client funds to clear it of encumbrance and leave her sufficient to enable her to live in the manner to which she has been accustomed. One thousand dollar subscriptions have been paid by Mr. Walter Lippincott, George M. Pullman, John B. Drury of Chicago, George W. Childs, A. J. Drexel, H. B. Payne, R. A. Alger, George of Michigan; George E. Lemon, Hon. Phil Sawyer, M. S. Smith, of Detroit; James McMillan, of Detroit; Fred Billings, of New York. Five hundred dollar subscriptions have been paid by John Wanamaker, J. B. Henderson, W. D. Wetherell, and Alexander Marshall Field. Senator John Sherman and George A. Halsey, of New Jersey. A three hundred and fifty dollar subscription from R. B. Hayes. Two hundred and fifty dollar subscriptions from S. P. Semple, of Kansas City, Mo.; from John Brown, of Boston; and George A. Halsey, of New Jersey. A three hundred and fifty dollar subscription from M. A. Hanna, of Cleveland; John A. Creswell, of Maryland, and William Pitt Kellogg, of Louisiana. One hundred dollar subscriptions from G. W. Van Schaick, of Milwaukee; L. M. Dayton, of Cincinnati; Welsh Farnsworth, of Michigan; John C. Brown, and many others, making an aggregate of \$26,000. It is expected that the subscriptions will reach \$100,000 before the end of the week.

THE GRAND ARMY RESOLUTIONS.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Delegates from nearly sixty posts of the Grand Army of the Republic met in Tompkins army tonight, to take action on the draft of the Comte John A. Le Sueur. The resolutions were presented.

His loving heart conceived our beautiful annual service of Memorial Day, and his strong hand that had the power of impressing service, and every hour that has since, and will hereafter, tenderly laid upon the graves of our comrades, who have given their lives to their country.

General O'Brien, Judge Brown, General Barnum, and others, made speeches in memory.

Patti in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, December 29.—Mme. Patti arrived here today. It is reported that she will not be able to sing tomorrow night on account of the inclemency of the atmosphere.

The diplomatic gallery will be reserved for families of the diplomatic corps. Tickets thereto will be delivered to the secretary of state for distribution. The families of the president, cabinet officers, justice of the supreme court, president pro tem of the senate, speakers of the house, of the presidents and ex-presidents will occupy seats in the gallery east of the diplomatic gallery. The families of senators and members of the house

of representatives will occupy seats in the last reserved gallery. The reporter's gallery will be reserved exclusively for reporters for the press and admission thereto will be upon the usual ticket to that gallery. The remaining galleries will be open without discrimination to all who have general tickets to gallery seats.

The president and cabinet officers will meet in the president's room. The supreme court will meet at the supreme court room. The diplomatic corps will meet in the marble room. The vice-president's room will be occupied by Mr. Logan and family. Members of the house of representatives will sit at the hall of the house. The committee of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion of the United States and of Mexican war veterans will meet in the reception room. The pall-bearers will meet in the office of the secretary of the senate. Seats will be reserved by the chairman of the Senate for those entitled to the rank of general. Sadie Bigelow and Lizzie Hart, aged twenty-four, eighteen and nineteen years, came to Boston two of these years ago, and secured employment in a large dry goods house here. Sadie fell in love with a respectable business man of this city, and they were married. Soon after, however, they separated, owing, it is said, to the husband's abuse. The two girls went to New York and were engaged for a time in a large retail house, but returned to Boston, where they formed the acquaintance of two young men. On Christmas night the four were together at a house on Bowdoin street, and drunk wine there.

Both girls separated they had a serious dispute. The men, however, put the girls in separate rooms, and the two girls, who were clinging to the now noted tramps, were sent to their South End lodgings. The girls were in an excited state when they boarded the car, and at once discussed with each other plans for taking their own lives.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., December 29.—When the Rock Island train arrived last night, four men in charge of another hastily left the rear coach, and jumping into a hack, were rapidly driven toward North Leavenworth. A reporter caught a glimpse of a man covered by the other four, and saw the well known face of Fred Witrock. The detectives with their prisoners were driven directly to the Witrock residence. When the reporters, who had followed, reached the house, the party had entered, and in a moment thereafter, moans could be heard in the house, coming from the mother and two sisters, who were clinging to the now noted tramps.

The reporter besieged the house, but failed to gain admittance, until reinforced by Colonel Anthony, of the Times, who employs one of Witrock's sisters as a bookkeeper. With Mr. Anthony's aid an entrance to the house was effected. But both newspaper men were promptly ejected by the detectives. Their subsequent efforts to interview the inmates of the house, through closed doors and windows, produced small results, but shortly after midnight, the detectives who brought Witrock to this city left the Witrock house with their prisoners and repaired to a hotel. They took a room and retired while the two others were absent with Witrock from the house. Mr. Witrock was induced by a reporter to tell what she knew of the case, as her son's connection with it could not be concealed.

Between broken sobs she admitted that Fred participated in the robbery, but could not be induced to go to Lizzie's house and break the news to her. They called there and upon reaching Lizzie's room she was found lying dead upon her bed.

Claverius's Efforts for Life.

RICHMOND, Va., December 29.—Claverius, the son of the murderer of Fannie Lillian Madson, has sent out circulars to the members of the state assembly for the purpose of getting them to sign a petition asking the governor to grant him a reprieve until they meet. When the legislature meets Claverius hopes that they will recommend his release.

Between broken sobs she admitted that Fred participated in the robbery, but could not be induced to go to Lizzie's house and break the news to her. They called there and upon reaching Lizzie's room she was found lying dead upon her bed.

Medical aid was summoned, but after hours of suffering she died. The young man finally decided to go to Lizzie's house and break the news to her. They called there and upon reaching Lizzie's room she was found lying dead upon her bed.

Charles H. Raymond, of New York, falls—Other Failures.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Charles H. Raymond, dealer in supplies at 121 Chambers street and 103 Reade street, made an assignment to his creditors. He had been unable to pay his debts and was insolvent.

John C. Raymond, of Brooklyn, has been unable to pay his debts and is insolvent.

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SIX MILLION BALES.

THAT IS ABOUT THE LIMIT OF THE PRESENT CROP.

The Short Receipts Up to Date Represent the Bulk o
the Crop - A Clean Sweep of the Fields on First
Falling - The Demand in Europe and
America Unprecedented.

CONVERS, Ga., December 29.—[Special.]—Mr. J. A. Stewart, Jr., one of the best authorities in Georgia on cotton production, is of the opinion that the price of cotton is bound to go up. He holds that the crop will not exceed, if it reaches, 6,000,000 bales, in reply to the request for his reasons for this conclusion, he said:

"First, the crop is considerably short of last year. Statisticians now agree to, and the bears admit it. Neil & Co., of New Orleans, regard \$4,000,000 a maximum instead of 6,700,000, their estimate a short while ago. Bradstreet, in his recent estimate by states, makes out the crop to be 6,355,000. In his estimate, however, he has Texas down for 1,470,000. Later and better authority (for Texas at least), comes Kaufman & Rung's estimate of the Texas crop. From 520 replies from all the cotton producing countries, dating from November 23, to December 4, they estimate the Texas crop at 1,350,000, or, 120,000 bales less than Bradstreet, which would reduce Bradstreet's estimate. Admitting his correctness for the balance of the cotton producing states would reduce it to 6,355,000 bales. In connection with the crop, paragraphs of the following tenor (taken from the *Financial Chronicle*) are significant:

"From Greenville, Mississippi—about all the crop has been gathered and marketed free from the crop of the Mississippi Valley is much shorter than anticipated."

"Items of about the same from Consicana, Texas, Montgomery, Alab., and Meridian, Miss., are to the effect that from Helena, Ark. (one of the two states whose crop exceeds that of 1885) : 'Planters in this section who expect to gather 400 bales will not exceed 100.' This of course can be discounted, but it is a pointer nevertheless, of a yield less than recent expectations. The crop in North Carolina and South Carolina is very poor, especially in South Carolina, whose crop is not so good as that in Georgia."

"What are the indications in Georgia?"

"From many sections of Georgia come disconcerting news of the outcome. Reports of this character have been received from Atlanta, Gainsville, and Gainesville, the black lands of Alabama are much under the average; in fact, there is unfavorable news from nearly all sections with but few exceptions (excepting Tennessee and Arkansas). Take these items from the agricultural news and deduct them from the agricultural Bureau's estimate of 6,700,000 bales made six weeks ago before the actual development of the shortness, and the bear side's estimate of 6,400,000, and Bradstreet's estimate, (reduced properly by Kaufman & Rung's estimate to 6,255,000), and there remains a crop of about 6,000,000, with a possibility of less. To realize this, let us take the receipts up to date for the week ending December 23, 5,297 bales, compared with the same week last year 10,872 bales less than half. Note also the receipts for one day, December 24, not quite one thousand bales, which last year brought in three thousand, a shortage in one day, of over two thousand bales."

"At this time the present comparative shortness of 6,000,000 bales, will be run up to 10,000 by the close of the cotton year. What is true of Atlanta, is, and will be true of a large majority of the twenty-six interior towns, viz: Augusta, Columbus, Rome, Montgomery, Selma, Vicksburg, Charlotte, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Akron, Pittsburgh, Louisville, Birmingham, with the exception of Memphis, Nashville, Columbus, Miss.; Little Rock, Houston, Tex., and perhaps a few other towns of similar note, whose receipts may equal last years at this date, but may soon less.

"Will the present rate of receipts be maintained?"

"No, I have watched with some attention the actions of a dozen cotton crops, and believe considering the late opening of this crop) that no crop was ever gathered in so short a time. When the end came, it came indeed. Through this section, and many other sections of the cotton growing states, August and September were the months when the crop, and there is today less cotton in the hands of the planter, than at any similar period for years past."

"What is being done with the crop, and who wants it?"

"Europe has taken about two hundred and fifty thousand bales more, so far, of this crop, than she did of the last. She is likely to continue to lead the exports of last year. It seems that the purchases of Europe are not likely to open to buy at present prices, and it may be in the end our American spinners may wake up to find the home supply less than they thought, and when they enter the market for cotton, they will be compelled to offer prices which the neighbors across the water. Cotton is being spun, there is no mistake about that. Mr. Ellison in his report of European consumption to December 1st, says the consumption for Great Britain and the continent is now 138,000 bales of 400 pounds each per month, and 132,000 bales of 400 pounds each month, the value of which is \$84,195. The total number of acres returned in 1880 was 153,000, valued at \$857,044. The value of the live stock of the county is \$117,200, and the aggregate price of the whole county, as recorded, is \$1,554,033."

A MILLEDGEVILLE MIND-READER.

Who is Willing to Oudo All that is Claimed to Bishop.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., December 29.—[Special.]—A general election in this city is to control all the acts performed by Bishop, the mind-reader recently described in *THE CONSTITUTION*. He offers to take any two or three men in Atlanta and let them hide any article whatever in any way or place, and he will find it blindfolded. With persons with whom he is acquainted, he can find any article, name they may think of, and will make it to any part of the room and find any article they may think of, in this case also blindfolded. As he has never practiced his powers much with strangers, he finds it hard to control their minds, and until he becomes accustomed to them, he makes a few failures, but with half a day's practice he agrees to do anything required.

He can find hidden articles with perfect strangers in a few minutes, and can teach them to do likewise in a few minutes.

MR. JORDAN WAS A LITTLE OFF,
But Judge Little Held Fast by the Main Facts.

SARTA, Ga., December 29.—[Special.]—Monday morning during the session of the honorable court, Judge F. L. Little presiding, Colonel J. T. Jordan entered with a very solemn expression of countenance. Mr. R. H. Lewis was at the time addressing the court. Colonel Jordan said:

"My dear judge, I understand the general idea of the country. I understand the general idea of the law and the facts. The negroes are in good demand. They have taken so far of this crop, a little less than they did of last year. They are in the market and will have to continue buyers. Stocks of manufactured goods are less than they have been for years past. The item of print cloths alone might be an indication. Take the middle of December comparison. I trust stock, 1885, 215,000 pieces; 1886, 505,000 pieces; 1887, 1,100,000 pieces; 1888, 98,000 pieces."

Brown cottons, reported in good demand for exporters and converters.

Infected goods with an upward look.

The world is at peace and is to be clothed, so that the following are the reasons why the Becky staple should be in demand at improved prices over the present."

Covered by Distr.

GRINNELL, Ga., December 29.—[Special.]—Another negro has not been here by the cavings in the dirt on the work of the Georgia Midland railroad. The cut through the clay is a very deep one and the manner of its cutting work is by undermining and letting the dirt cave in. One of the hands was caught as the dirt fell. He is not considered seriously injured. The one hurt several weeks ago is rapidly improving.

Rest, Health and Comfort to Mother and Child.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, relieves all pain, and cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

BOYCOTTING THE COUNCIL.
The Druggists Score a Victory in Col-

COLUMBUS, Ga., December 29.—[Special.]—The city council met to-day and avoided the bill for furnishing medicines for the poor, he found only one sealed proposal. That was in the shape of a boycott against low prices by the druggists. They had all signed an agreement not to furnish medicines for less than \$1,200 a year.

Concord, a ballot was then taken, and George A. Bradford was elected city druggist. The city got its medicines last year for less than \$800.

The city advertising was awarded to the Enquirer-Sun, and the job given to Thomas Gilbert. John Lewis was given the job of lighting the lamps of \$25 a year.

Major Grimes announced the following standing committee for 1887:

Academy—Messrs. Joseph, Foley and Curtis.

Cemetery and park—Messrs. Ellidge, Brannon, and McCall.

City improvements and commons—Messrs. Doser, McClelland and Brannon.

Cisterns, fire department and waterworks—Messrs. Fife, McCall and Garrett.

Contract—Messrs. McClelland, Jefferson and Dosier.

Hospital—Messrs. Dillingham, Dosier and Jefferson.

Market and magazine—Messrs. Garrett, Dillingham and Joseph.

Police and gas—Messrs. Hatcher, Garrett and McEachern.

Public schools—Messrs. Curtis, Hatcher and Elledge.

The city council tonight passed an ordinance prohibiting hawkmen from drumming passengers at the union depot.

FIRE IN WOODSTOCK.

Half a Dozen Stores and Houses Destroyed

Monday Night.

CANTON, Ga., December 29.—[Special.]—On Monday night about 10 o'clock, four business houses in Woodstock this county, were destroyed by fire. The building of the J. T. Daniel, which destroyed the building. The flames then spread on both sides, destroying the offices of Dr. Will Dean, on the south, and two frame storehouses on the north, together with their contents. The losses sustained were as follows:

Dr. Will Dean, office and drugs, \$700; the storehouse occupied by Daniel, belonging to W. H. Perkins, \$100; the stock in, belonging to H. B. Palmer, \$400, the frame house of H. B. Palmer, \$400, and the confectionery in it, belonging to C. H. Castle, \$50. The fire started in the stock in, belonging to Perkins & Co., about \$100. The giano house of W. H. Hawkins, about \$50. There was no insurance upon any of it. Perkins & Co.'s storehouse and the stock in them on the south side were covered with \$8,000 insurance, but there was about \$25 damage to the stock in removing.

Fires in Glasscock.

GIBSON, Ga., December 29.—[Special.]—Mr. M. H. Hinton, a worthy young farmer of this county, had his dwelling house destroyed by fire, and it is believed to be the work of Indians. Just two or three nights before, in the same neighborhood, Mr. J. N. Davis had his consumed by fire.

FIGURES FROM BALDWIN.

An Increase in Values and in Population — A Good Record.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., December 29.—[Special.]—Recent estimates show forward strides in Baldwin county. The population of the county is 13,500, and the number of farms 1,600, which is largely increased in the next census. The lands in the county may be classed as light, sandy uplands, with clay subsoil, and light lowland soils. In 1880 Baldwin had 1,066 farms valued at \$755,697, the products of which were valued at \$609,925. These farms, however, are mostly owned by individuals, and the value of the stock in, about 10,400 bushels of wheat, 4,500 bushels of cotton, 20,422 gallons of molasses, 1,726 bushels of Irish potatoes, 38,811 bushels of sweet potatoes and 15,975 pounds of rice. In 1880 there were twenty-nine manufacturing establishments in Baldwin, with a capital of \$15,362, employing material, valued at \$84,195, the value of whose products was \$86,900. The total number of acres returned in 1880 was 153,000, valued at \$857,044. The value of the live stock of the county is \$117,200, and the aggregate price of the whole county, as recorded, is \$1,554,033.

PLACING THE MEN.

The Police Squads Rearranged for the Coming Year.

TO THE SOUND OF MUSIC.

The Brilliant Success of the Drummers' Ball.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 29.—[Special.]—Miss Emma McDonnell, of Atlanta, and Miss Ellen Tobin, of Atlanta, were this evening received as novitiates in the convent of St. Vincent De Paul, of this city, with solemn and beautiful ceremonies. They entered the chapel, followed by the children and the sisters singing hymns to the blessed Virgin. Miss McDonnell will be known in the sisterhood as Sister Mary Angela, and Miss Tobin as Sister Clara Agnes.

Shortly after the entrance of the two young ladies into the order of Sisters of Mercy, in another portion of the convent, a sound was enacted which caused alarm to all. It was found when the walls were torn down, however, that the chimney had worn and the timber were charred. In fact, the old court-house had been on an unknown occasion set on fire. The old courthouse was the central point where the titans from middle and north Georgia met and measured swords. The north Georgia bar never went lower down than Lexington. The middle Georgia lawyers did not come any higher up. Hence the Cobb, Lumpkin, and Dawson counties, and the surrounding sections of the state, even in one county had an effect hardly imagined.

Will Shepherd and Sonny Burke are two bad little negroes who infest the alley below Davis & Balckman's, on Mulberry street. Officer Johnson ran them in today, and they were locked up for thievery and for cursing women.

RELEASING FROM ARREST.

Creditors' Bill Filed Against Jacob Maxine.

MACKENZIE, Ga., December 29.—[Special.]—J. A. McCoy, who was arrested at midnight last night, was brought before United States Commissioner Locke this afternoon, on a charge of counterfeiting. The evidence failed to establish his guilt.

Top Holt, the well known barber, died today.

The creditors' bill has been filed by Charles Quarles & Co., et al. in the United States court against Jacob Maxine and W. B. Waites assignee. Several thousand dollars are involved, and the case is set for a hearing before Judge Speer, January 15th. Marshal Lamar has charge of the property.

MISS ANNA BRYANT.

Her Residence Not So Bad as Reported.

GRINNELL, Ga., December 29.—[Special.]—A negro woman, Anna Bryant, who was reported to be the mother of the Sunday-school, and it was a difficult affair.

CHRISTMAS WEDDINGS.

The People Still Fairing Off for Life—Cupid's Capers in Various Localities.

ATHENS, Ga., December 29.—[Special.]—Mr. Bob Garrison, baggage master on the Richmond and Danville road, and Miss Lou O'Farrell, of this city, were married tonight.

SUGAR-VALLEY, Ga., December 29.—[Special.] At the instance of Mr. Dave Watson, near this place, Miss Brie Watson was married to Mr. Bob Stowers.

At the residence of the bride's father, E. W. Phillips, by Rev. W. M. Bridges, of Rome, Ga., Mr. R. C. Craig, the young and efficient agent of the Eastern Standard Virginia and Georgia railroad, Alice Phillips, and Georgia, is one of the finest assets in the whole community, as well as a fine telegraph operator. The young couple will move to their newly finished dwelling in a few minutes.

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Covered by Distr.

GRINNELL, Ga., December 29.—[Special.]—An-

other negro has not been here by the cavings in the dirt on the work of the Georgia Midland railroad. The cut through the clay is a very deep one and the manner of its cutting work is by undermining and letting the dirt cave in. One of the hands was caught as the dirt fell. He is not considered seriously injured. The one hurt several weeks ago is rapidly improving.

The northern mills need cotton: they are taking it and will need it still more. A majority of their mills are not making more than last year, and this is true. The southern mills are in good demand. They have taken so far of this crop, a little less than they did of last year. They are in the market and will have to continue buyers. Stocks of manufactured goods are less than they have been for years past. The item of print cloths alone might be an indication. Take the middle of December comparison. I trust stock, 1885, 215,000 pieces; 1886, 505,000 pieces; 1887, 1,100,000 pieces; 1888, 98,000 pieces."

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MONT AIR-LINE

Baldwin & Danville Railroad Company
Favorite Route East.
Tasty Trains and Elegant Coaches without
between ATLANTA and WASHINGTON,
from Buffet Sleeping Cars.

ATLANTA to NEW YORK,

AND

ATLANTA to WASHINGTON.

Hours Transit Atlanta to New York.

In effect December
19th, 1886.Atlanta (city time) 9:40 a.m. 6:00 p.m.
Atlanta (R. & D. time) 9:40 p.m. 7:00 a.m.

Athens 9:45 p.m. 5:05 a.m.

Montgomery 9:47 p.m. 8:22 a.m.

Mobile 11:30 p.m. 10:10 a.m.

Tampa 12:30 a.m. 10:35 a.m.

New Orleans 12:30 a.m. 10:35 a.m.

New York 10:30 p.m. 3:00 p.m.

Montgomery 12:00 a.m. 10:35 a.m.

Mobile 12:00 a.m. 3:45 a.m.

Tampa 12:30 a.m. 7:30 p.m.

New York 8:00 a.m.

Atlanta (city time) 10:40 a.m. 9:45 p.m.

Athens 7:40 a.m. 9:45 p.m.

Sparta 9:45 p.m.

Montgomery 7:00 p.m.

Tampa 8:00 p.m.

Atlanta (city time) 8:25 a.m.

Athens 8:45 a.m.

Montgomery 9:00 a.m.

Tampa 9:15 a.m.

Atlanta (city time) 9:30 a.m.

Athens 9:45 a.m.

Montgomery 10:00 a.m. 9:45 a.m.

Tampa 10:15 a.m. 9:45 a.m.

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Tampa 11:00 a.m. 9:45 a.m.

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Tampa 11:45 a.m. 9:45 a.m.

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Tampa 12:30 p.m. 9:45 a.m.

Atlanta (city time) 12:45 p.m. 9:45 a.m.

Montgomery 12:55 p.m. 9:45 a.m.

Tampa 1:10 p.m. 9:45 a.m.

Atlanta (city time) 1:25 p.m. 9:45 a.m.

Montgomery 1:40 p.m. 9:45 a.m.

Tampa 1:55 p.m. 9:45 a.m.

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